THE WORK FOR PEACE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1898.-TWELVE PAGES.

HOW THE SPANISH SITUATION IS

VIEWED IN PARIS.

ATTITUDE OF THE TWO COMMISSIONS IN REGARD TO THE PHILIPPINES. THE PROBLEM

Paris, Nov. 3.-Last Monday the United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners left the defis to be decided. Both Commissions realize that the area is ample enough for some

n those of the Spaniards. Both would undoubtedly be gratified to reach a mutual conwithout compulsion. At Monday's joint American Commissioners laid down sition in two parts.

First-That the United States should take over

Second-That in so doing they should reimburse to Spain the sum of her permanent and pacific expenditure in the Philippines.

of the situation compelled the Ameri cans to make the first move.

been said or done by any member of the United mission to warrant such a hope. POSITION OF THE AMERICANS.

seemed to be rather to find the right path and to ench the utmost advantage from a distressed The fact is, the Commissioners have felt that the conditions precedent render the The Philippine leader and his immediate 500,000 at the hands of Spain as an nt to cease their rebellions. Aguinaldo received from Admiral Dewey ashere as an ally of the United States in the

he insurgent leader and his chiefs have feited their lives. Should the United States re- evening says: ould be as severe toward them as it

Should, then, the United States | tions between the two countries." as their place of refuge? To de d be to take the most valuable portion ers have been unwilling to place to States in such a position.

undestrable neighbors should only Luzon be acquire Mindoro, which is almost within cannon situation. Could, then, a wiser division of the most feasible division seemed to be Luzen, Mindoro and Palawan, forming a chain free of neighbors on the western boundary, but so amid more cheering chasily tangled on the eastern side as to make impossible a line of geographical division at once equitable and safe. The American Commissioners have not been unmindful of the fact that circumstances, partially of their shaping, had imposed upon the United States a constructive responsibility for the Philippines, and that either this must be forsaken or a larger one assumed. They have believed, too, that before the nations of the world the United States has assumed the higher responsibility of the stable control of the entire group, and, with a sense of specific and general obligation, they felt compelled to propose to take over all.

THE QUESTION OF THE DEBT.

On the question of the Spanish debt, by whatever name known, the American Commissioners seem to take broader ground than the mere question of dollars. It is evident they do not favor coupling any Power in debt responsibilities. They seem inclined to direct adjustments on the plain basis of facis and equities. Whether the war ledgers of Spain and the United States are to be balanced in the present negotiations does not appear, but the Americans face the situation open-eyed, and with minds free to any argument based upon justice to Spain and fair treatment of their own National interests.

The correspondent of The Associated Press escertains from Spanish sources, beyond question authentic, that before the Philippine question is settled the Spanish Commissioners will declare that they are not here solely to save or to gain all the money possible from the United States. Sefier Montero Rios, president of the Spanish Commission, and his colleagues, waiving any classification of the Spanish or colonial debts, will point out that Spain has berrowed on the collateral of her colonial revehue. They will concede that the national guarantee may have been added, but that, for all the purposes of this contention, the fact is irrelevant. It will then be frankly urged by her nues of the Philippines and of Cuba, that she did so in good faith to her creditors, and, this being true, that she has no moral right to give away or rehypothecate territory already pledged.

pledged.

Schor Rios will urge that should Spain take that course her creditors might fairly charge her with defrauding them, to save for herself the Canaries, the Carolines and the Belearic Islands, and to avoid possible damage to the Jeninsula. The Spanish Commission will protest that such a transaction would be intolerand to Spain, as it would brand her as a robber and poltroon. They will declare to the Americans that rather than be so pilloried by their creditors they will, if they must, be deprived of their remaining colonies and suffer devastation of their mainland.

CAUSES EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

Madrid, Nov. 3 .- The announcement of the intentions of the United States regarding the Philippines has greatly excited the public here. It is generally recognized, however, that it would be absolutely futile to appeal to Europe, which has abandoned Spain to her fate.

The newspapers protest vigorously against the "incredible cynicism and abuse of strength of the Americans." The Ministerial "El Globo"

"Europe and America seem determined to sanction by cowardice and selfishness a crime that will be a blot upon the history of the cen-

REPLY OF THE SPANIARDS. WHAT IT IS ALLEGED THEY WILL SAY AT TO-DAY'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

"I understand that at to-morrow's (Friday's) sitting the Spanish Commissioners will reply

textually as follows: "'It is impossible for us either to accept or refuse the conditions the United States impose. We do not desire to declare a formal rupture, because it would oblige Europe to run the risk of beholding the humiliating spectacle of an

American fleet bombarding European shores. pretext for the realization of such an act, but we cannot subscribe to dictates which are not mmon in the agreement that terminated the

have a right to sign the account of the imposed upon us. We withdraw, leaving public conscience and history to judge the act of violence of which we are the objects, and, although we are unfortunately convinced that our attitude will have no effect up in the minds of our conquerors, we cannot assume any other than the conditions imposed, we ask us to take any share of responsibility."

ACTIVITY AT HONG KONG.

PREPARING SHIPS AND MOUNTING SIEGE GUNS.

mands as to the Philippines, they have not ut- CONTINUATION OF THE REMARKABLE BRITISH PREPARATION FOR WAR.

has prevailed in naval and military circles here

during the last few days, but no information on the subject is obtainable. The British first-class cruiser Powerful has tust taken on board over two thousand tons of coal, and all the other British warships here are taking on board stores and ammunition. It

The British second-class cruiser Bonaventure has been recalled from Manila and arrived here last night. She is now coaling with all possi-

It is reported that the British gunboats have

been ordered to rendezvous here. At the navy yard here the ordnance depart- NOVEL SCHEME TO DEFRAUD. ment is most active, and is engaged in mount-

THE SITUATION LESS ACUTE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON FRANCO-BRITISH RE-LATIONS GIVEN OUT IN LONDON.

"There is now good reason to hope that the or taken away by the United States, and the confidently stated that when the cruse of the merican Commissioners feel that transplanting | irritation which unfortunately recently existed in France and Great Britain on the Upper Nile impracticable from the point of view is removed, which is expected soon to be the United States. Territory to shelter them | case, the door will again be open for a resumption of those friendly negotiations which happily characterize the normal state of the rela-

MARCHAND ARRIVES AT CAIRO.

mander of the French expedition at Fashoda, arrived here at 7 rclock this evening. He was It consisted in fires that existed only in his met at the railroad station by the French of- fertile imagination. There may have been one ficials and residents. The explorer looked thin original and only fire, but only one there could and worried.

Directly the Major appeared at the door of the train the spectators rushed forward, wav- curred, if it occurred at all, last April. Daly's ing hats, sticks and handkerchiefs, and crying household furniture was insured at that time "Vive Marchand!" The latter, who was much pleased and touched at the reception accorded him, drove off to the French Diplomatic Agency | company telling it that his little girl had

The French officer, who is rhort, slight, active and bronzed, was dressed in civilian ciothes.

Only two Senegalese soldiers accompanied Major Marchand, whose future movements de- Would the company please send a representapend upon the instructions which Captain Bara- tive to estimate the loss and arrange a settletier brings him to-morrow.

nounced that no one would be permitted to in- dress suit, and the damaged chair, as well as terview the French officer as M. Delcassé, the a fragment of the window curtains. Daly's wife French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the said that the fire was extinguished with little Marquis of Salisbury must be the first to "re- trouble and without any alarm being given. ceive all news which may contribute to the harmony of the two countries."

The French commander also expressed himself as being much gratified at the kindness Daly's policy. shown him by the British officers during his

THE POPE ILL.

HIS PHYSICIAN, DR. LAPPONI, SUMMONED TO THE VATICAN.

London, Nov. 3.-A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope is ill, and that his physician, Dr. Lapponi has been summoned.

THE PANAMA SAFE AND SOUND.

TRANSPORT REACHES HAVANA AND LANDS SCME the Norwich Union paid \$85 to Daly for the

Havana, Nov. 3.—The transport Panama, from Santiago, fears for whose rafety had been enter-

tained, arrived here this morning.

The Panama reached this port at 9 a. m. and landed seven American passengers, including some

military officers. She left Havana at about 19 a. m., her destination apparently being New-York. It is reported the Panama has about four hundred sick men on board.

F. Dalzell, J. F. Stagle, E. M. Gross, J. R. Savage, jr., C. F. Burgsman, ex-Congressman George F. Ponce, San Juan de Porto Rico and Santiago de Cuba. The Panama acted upon the orders of General Wood in landing the American travellers here. They expected to take the next Tampa boat, on their way to Washington, but, owing to the quarantine regulations, they will have to stay here until November 15. The Panama did not encounter any bad weather.

A STUPID AND CRUEL HOAX.

Santiago, Nov. 3.-The receipt of the Associated Press bulletin announcing the safe arrival of the United States transport Panama at Havana caused considerable relief here, as there had been some uneasiness, although the report that she had been lost was not credited. The department had been caused much annoyance owing to the utterly uncaused much annoyance owing to the utterly infounded dispatches forwarded on the subject for a
day or two to the United States, more than fifty
cables having been received asking for information. One report was that a schooner had passed
some wreckage marked "Panama." But there was
nothing in this. Every schooner in Santiago harbor
was visited, and everywhere the same first denial
was made. The rumor circulated was a stupid

A WELL-DRESSED MAN IS ARMED FROM head to foot for the battle of life. Moriey & Wright, merchant tailors, 19 West 28th st., four doors west of Broadway. Moderate prices.—Advt.

SOLDIERS FOR ROOSEVELT. ROOSEVELT HEARD IN TROY.

UNANIMOUS IN ITS CHOICE. IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND DEMOCRATS IN TWO COM-

PANIES TO ACT AS INSPECTORS-VAN WYCK

SUPPORTERS AMONG RECRUITS ONLY. was election day for the 71st Regiment of United States Volunteers yesterday, and the men fought to free Cuba from Spanish rule voted in the armory, at Park-ave, and Thirtyfourth-st. They mostly voted for Colonel Roosevelt and other Republican candidates. Only remarked that nearly every man who fought in Cuba wanted a Roosevelt button to wear and wanted a Republican paster to vote with, while the only men who talked about voting for Van Wyck were the recruits who had seen no

officers for each company, and in two of the companies, H and K, it was impossible to find two Tammany men to act as Democratic inspectors. Democrats were sent from other comspectors. Most of the members of the regiment assembled early in the morning, and the heaviest voting was done before noon, up to which time there had been a constant demand for Republican pasters, and no Democratic pasters had been distributed.

The booth for the distribution of Republican pasters was in charge of George R. Manchester. secretary of the County Committee; Frederick Blinn. The soldiers had no difficulty in finding the booth, on account of the signs on it. One who fought with you at San Juan." Another | of the occupants of a box in the Opera House furnished at the booth saved much time and trouble for the soldiers in voting. Although

chen the polls closed in the afternoon, then the polls closed in the afternoon, regiment will not meet again until next regiment Hill, of Company H, the leave Lieutenant Hill, of Company H, the officer of the guard, said that the mustering out would take place on November 15, and the re-ords could be made out then. As the officers had no blanks in Cuba, most of the records and

THIS MAN MADE MANY INSURANCE COM-PANIES HIS VICTIMS.

CONTENT WITH SMALL SUMS, IT WAS LONG BE-FORE HE WAS CAUGHT-FIRES NOT

NEEDFUL IN HIS PLAN.

have just succeeded in securing the arrest of The point in the case that is particularly interesting is that so many important companies could be duped by the same scheme chipelago, an act which might furnish a WARMLY GREETED BY FRENCH OFFICIALS AND ave. and Third-st., Brooklyn, Pinkerton detectives who had been put on the case several Cairo, Nov. 3 .- Major Marchand, the com- taken into custody there last Saturday.

> have been, and the insurance people are in with the Merchants' Insurance Company of been playing with matches and had set fire to a pair of window curtains. The carpet and a dress suit that was lying over a chair, together with the chair itself, had also been damaged. ment? The company would. It sent its adjus-At the French Agency it was formally an- ter, who saw the carpet and the remains of the Daly's fires were always extinguished that way. That was one of their peculiarities. Daly The Major reports that he left all his com- wanted \$150 for the dress suit and the curtains panions in good health, and he adds that they and the other things, but the adjuster settled had abundant provisions and a plentiful supply with him for \$73. The adjuster was not disposed to be generous, for some reason best known to himself. He also refused to renew

Daly was not discouraged. He at once go a policy for the same amount with the Royal Insurance Company. About the middle of May the Royal Insurance Company got a note from Daly saying that his little girl had been playing with matches and had set the window curtains on fire, and would the company kindly send a representative to estimate the loss? The Royal Insurance Company sent one. He saw the carpet and the remains of the dress suit and the other things, and settled with Daly for \$90, but he, too, declined to renew the policy. So got a policy with the Norwich Union. In June damage by fire to Daly's dress suit, his carpet, his chair and the other things. Daly was hard up in July and was forced to have two fires, for which the German-American and Germania Insurance companies contributed a total of \$175 for the faithful dress suit and the other articles. Daly had so many heavy expenses in August that he had to have three fires to keep even with the game. This time the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Continental and the Home Insurance companies advanced him \$262 to keep the wolf from the door. September being a hard month for Daly, too, the dress suit and the window curtains et cetera were worked for \$310, the London and Lancashire, the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn and the Williamsburg City being the victims. Daly was living on the fat of the land. He had one too many fires with his incombustible dress suit and his assestos carpet and chair.

The adjuster of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London happened to meet the adjuster for the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, Daly's first victim, in the street one day. "Hello, old man," he said. "I've just been over near you." his chair and the other things. Daly was hard

what for?" said the other. "Had a fire over at Seventh-ave, and Third-

"What's the name."
"Taily."
"Andrew J.?"
"That's the man."
Adjuster No. 1 whistled a long, low whistle.
"Dress suit, window curtains, chair, carpet,
little girl and matches?" he inquired.
"Well, I'm hanted." said Adjuster No. 2.
Further confidences followed, as a result of
which the extent of Daly's operations was made
clear. No less than eleven companies had been
defrauded by Daly, with the aid of his incombustible possessions. Plans were laid to arrest
Daly, but in some way he learned that the game
was up, and fled to Washington, taking with
nim his asbestos providers. Plakerton detectives arrested him there on Saturday, and he
will goon be brought to this city for trial.

WARM WELCOME FOR HIM AT SENATOR THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ALMOST MURPHY'S HOME.

> GOVERNOR BLACK CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING AT WHICH HE SPOKE-A

SPEECH IN ALBANY, TOO.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Troy, N. Y., Nov. 3 .- Colonel Roosevelt came here to the home of Governor Black this afternoon, and this evening received a most cordial greeting at a great Republican mass-meeting from Mr. Black and hundreds of the voters of

This is the home of Edward Murphy, fr., the senior United States Senator, now seeking a reelection as a Silver Democrat, and, therefore, Colonel Rooseveit had a National as well as a State purpose in making a visit to it. Senator Murphy must have been annoyed by the magni-

York late in the afternoon, in company with and rested at the home of Mr. Francis until the rived. There were about two thousand Repubthrough the chief streets of the city they were cheered by many thousand persons, who crowded the sidewalks.

There was a big enough crowd eager to listen to a speech by Colonel Roosevelt to have filled six or seven large halls. The hall where he did speak, the Rand Opera House, was jammed to

Governor Black went to the home of Mr Francis early this evening, and there welcomed Colonei Roosevelt to Troy. He then reviewed "An experienced soldier as Governor Governor Black and Colonel Roosevelt, when will know the needs of the militia." The pasters they came upon the platform, were greeted with eting to order, nad named Governor Black as sent entitled to vote, only 408 votes had been chairman. The Governor was received with such warmth of applause that for five minutes he was unable to begin his speech.

GOVERNOR BLACK'S SPEECH.

When he could make himself heard the Gov-

ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

rousing cheers. He opened his speech with a touching reference to a noble young man of Troy who enlisted in the Rough Riders and perished in the first skirmish-Marcus D. Rus- dignified demand that the bench should be pro-

He thanked Governor Black for his introduct loudly applauded. tion, and said that he was proud to be introduced by a Governor who had proved so great | best. Mr. Croker was the special object of his

man in the gallery shouted, "Talk politics!" | up to ridicule, and diagnosed Mr. Cree was a laugh. He then talked of the improve- of "political paresis." ment of labor interests by the National issue Among the prominent men of all parties who of protection, and also of the dishonesty of the were either present or gave their active sup-Democrats in not saying how they stood on port to the meeting were:

the money question. He congratulated himself on the fact that many labor leaders had come to him with their support with a knowledge that any promise he made on the stump would be fulfilled if he was elected. He complimented Governor Black, speaking to him personally, on the fact that great labor reform laws had been passed during his term of office and the taxes reduced greatly by enforcing the laws on the statute books, espe-

cially the Corporation Tax law. Tell us about the canals," said a voice. "I'll tell you about them," he answered. "You cannot raise an issue that I won't meet you on. cannot raise an issue that I won't have you on.

Unlike the Democratic party that opposed by fillbustering the investigation of the canals, I will continue Governor Black's investigation of the canals unless it is, as the Governor promised the other night, so closed up that his successor will not have to touch it."

HOT SHOT FOR CROKER AND HILL. There was a whirlwind of applause, and no more questions were asked. Then Colonel Roose-

Of course, Mr. Croker, and not Mr. Van Wyck, the real candidate, and Mr. Croker's sinister as-sault on the integrity of the Bench has been supsault on the integrity of the Bench has been suplemented by ex-Senator Hill's sinister incliement
to violence at the polls. You of Troy must yet have
fresh in mind the dicadful consequences that flow
from incitement to lawlessness at the polls. The
safety of the Republic is based on its orderly liberty, and, of all forms of lawlessness that most
leavily fraught with danger to our existence as a
tree people is the lawlessness which means ultimately the overthrow of the right of peaceable
popular expression through the ballot, just as of
all forms of corruption that is the worst which corrupts the Judge, or turns him into a time-serving
tool of a political dictator.

When men high in position, who are themselves
in safety, scretly or openly encourage their
innorant followers to deeds of brutal outrage, the
consequences of which fall upon the followers and
not upon those utilimately responsible. It is the
latter, it is the leaders, who really deserve the
severest condemnation at the bar of public opinion.

BIG MEETING IN ALBANY.

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH LAST NIGHT IN HAR-MANUS BLEECKER HALL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Albany, Nov. 3.—Colonel Roosevelt, after speaking in Troy early this evening, came to Albany and addressed a grand Republican massmeeting which was held in Harmanus Bleecker meeting which was held in Harmanus Bleecker Hall. He was met in Troy by Colonel Frederlek Ham, of Governor Black's staff: Harry H. Bender and J. W. Wheelock, of Albany, and conveyed to this city in a trolley-car. Long before he arrived Harmanus Bleecker Hall, which will seat twenty-seven hundred persons, was crowded with about thirty-five hundred. Speeches had been made by George N. Southwick, the Republican candidate for Congress, and others before Roosevelt arrived.

When the Colonel arrived he was welcomed with great enthusiasm, and for several minutes he was not able to begin his speech. His remarks were listened to with deep interest and frequently applauded.

In addition to the things he said in Troy Colonel Roosevelt called attention to the progress

In addition to the things he said in Troy Colo-nel Roosevelt called attention to the progress the Peace Commission in Parls is making, and said that the Spaniards were trying to delay the proceedings with the hope that the Democrats would carry the election in this country. "There-fore," he said, "I ask you to vote for the party I represent; it will uphold the position taken by the American Peace Commissioners." Colonel Roosevelt also briefly addressed the overflow meeting. He started for New-York on the 1:50 train.

the 1:50 train.

A TEST VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

UNSULLIED ERMINE.

ANOTHER GRAND OUTPOURING FOR AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY.

MESSRS. CHOATE, CARTER, KERNAN AND OTHERS SPEAK.

upon rebuking the base assault which Richard courts, by forbidding the renomination of a give "proper consideration" to Tammany Hall, on by the committee app

Last right's meeting will serve still further to show him that in endeavoring to bring the judiciary under political domination he made a mistake that will undoubtedly cost his party utmost limit 'ast night, yet the large audirium held many thousands of people, gathered, irrespective of party leanings to uphold the principle of the judiciary fight: "Judges to render justice, not services."

the same characteristics which have given such tremendous force and influence to the move-Republicans, Democrats, Silverites, Independents, white men and colored alike attended for one common cause. All were imbued violate the integrity of the bench. That the issue at stake is regarded with equal seriousness by all classes of citizens was again perceptible. Among those who attended the meeting were hundreds of workingmen, while the platform and the boxes held men of the highest prominence in the professional and business

EARNESTNESS OF THE AUDIENCE. More marked than perhaps anything else was the deep earnestness of the multitude. The importance of the issue that was dependent upon an honest judiciary was placed fairly and clearly how thoroughly the audience was in accord with the utterances of the men who addressed them | He said: was manifest in the storm of cheers that swept through the great hall as each telling point

After John D. Kernan had appealed eloquently for the citizens of the metropolis to forget partisanship in the ordeal that was before them the effort to tamper with the courts succeed. fusing to obey Mr. Croker's orders, and ridimovement for a pure judiciary was partisan. His tected from political control was frequently and

Joseph H. Choate, who spoke last, was at his attention. With biting sarcasm he held Croker "I will," answered Roosevelt quickly, and there ent attitude and recent utterances as an attack

DOTE to the meeting were:

ARRAM S. HEWITT.
FEEDERIC R. COUDERT.
JOSEPH LARROQUE.
W. ROURKE COCKRAN.
WHEELER H. PEPKHAM
EDWARD C. JAMES,
E. E. TAPFEN.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.
WILLIAM D. HORNBLOW
BIR.
JOHN E. PARSONS.
HAMILTON OBELL.
WILLIAM E. DODGE.
PERNUTS DELAFIELD.
H. H. CAMMANN.
WILLIAM L. BULL.
RICHARD HARNETT.
TRANUIS L. STETSON.

ALBERT STICKNEY.
EGORGE L. RIVES.
PERVITABLE R. HIVES.
WALTER ALEXANDER.
EDWARD S. RAPALLO.
JAMES R. ELY.
PAUL D. CRAVATH.
LOUIS CASS LEDVARD.
JAMES R. ELY.
JAMES BYRNE.
WILLIAM A. KEENER.

WILLIAM D. HORNBLOW
EIL
JOHN E. PARSONS
HAMILTON ODELL
WILLIAM E. DODGE.
FRANCIS DELAFIELD.
H. H. CAMMANN.
WILLIAM I. BULL
RICHARD HARNETT.
FRANCIS L. STETSON,
W. E. D. STOKES.
JACOB H. SCHIFP.
WALTER STANTON.
EDWARD KING.
GEORGIG G. WILLIAMS,
FREDERIC H. BETTS.
RICHARD H. DERBY.
JAMES LOER

DOER HOADLY. LES S. SMITH. EN RHOADES.

JAMES RYRNE
WULIAM A. KEENER,
WILLIAM G. CHOATE,
HESON PUTZEL,
HARLES F. MILLER,
OHN G. AGAR
EIGH E. GARDEN,
OHN FRANKENHEIMER,
TANLEY W. DEXTER,
LIMON GOODN IN STANLEY W. DENTER,
ALMON GOODWIN,
H. R. KUNHARDT,
O. P. BUEL,
H. DE FORDST RALDWIN,
JOHN M. SCRIENER,
ALERED STALGSHERG,
LIZUS WINDMULLER,
SAMUEL D. BADCOCK,
A. S. NORTON,

DANIEL LORI THE OPENING ADDRESS.

After the applause which greeted the appearsided, Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred, named J. Hampden Robb as the chairman of the meeting. Mr. Robb's opening address was as follows:

The meeting was called to order by Robert Grier Moeroe, who nominated as chairman J. Hampdon Robb, in which nomination the meeting united, and Mr. Robb took the chair, speaking as follows:

Rebb, in which nomination the meeting united, and Mr. Robb took the chair, speaking as follows:

Ladles and Gentlemen, Fellow-citizens of New-York: In thanking you for the honor which you have conferred upon me, in asking me to preside here to-night, my first duty, after thanking you, is to put before you the objects of this meeting. The independence of the fudiciary is the bulwark of the liberties of our people. (Applause.) There has been made a daring and arowed attack on that independence. We are here to protest against it. We are here to protest against it. We are here to protest against it. We are here to make our voices felf as Americans against an attack upon the very foundations of the liberties of this country. (Applause.) In the Declaration of Independence, among the charges in the indictment drawn against George III of England, was the ore that he had made judges dependent unon his will alone. That was one of the reasons why our forefathers rose in rebellion in this country against the British Power. This is not the dirst attempt that has been made in this city, and probably it will not be the last, for so long as men have the lust of office and the power of office and wealth, they will naturally want to possess the courts and the bench as they possess everything else, yet it is human and it is natural. But we are not going to let them do it if we can help it. The Declaration of independence. Who wrote that document? Who drew that indictment against George III? Thomas Jefferson (applause), the founder of the Democratic party. (Applause.) It seems natural enough then, fellow-citizens, that a Democrat and one who has been such all his life should stand here to defend the doctrine which Jefferson put into that paper. (Applause.) Vigilance, eternal vigilance, we reteld its the price of liberty. In a great city like this where the manifold occupations of men absorb them in all sorts of pursuits, their vigilance is sure to be lax. They are not likely to pay the some attachation to civic affairs that they d

ONE REASON FOR GRATITUDE.

I think that the people of this city ought to be very grateful, ought to be very thankful that the leader of Tammany Hall at the present moment is a man who has the courage of his own opinions and dares utter them, because if he had not said what he did say a short time ago in regard to the nomination of judges we might not have known-just what the mass of the people might not have known-just what the reason was why Judge Daily was not renominated. The action of a convention is a thing by itself, and it was a very easy thing to have gaid that the Tammany County Convention did not nominate Judge Daily simply because he did not have friends enough there to renominate him. It is a rair thing for any man to go into any convention, and, if he has the friends

PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANCE TO THE FOREIGN-BORN.

VIGOROUS TALK FROM MR. KERNAN.

John D. Kernan was introduced as the first regular speaker of the evening. His address was marked by a vigor of language that won for him the favor f his audience from the start.

dependence of the judiciary, and to rebuke a man ho attempted to punish an honest judge for sing only his duty and maintaining his independ-ice. (Applause.)

ISSUE FORCED BY CROKER

Now, the issue forced upon us by Mr. Croker is the independence of the guildary. I say forced upon us, because of the reasons that Mr. Croker upon us, because of the reasons that Mr. Croker gave for the turning down of Judge Daly, Now, had Judge Daly been dismissed because it was thought he had been long enough in office, a change might have been made without very much grumpling, or had it been because he lived when Tweed did, we would have been so rejoiced at the awakened consciousness on the part of Tammany leaders at the discovery of this fact that any one, perhaps, might have been nominated without causing this popular uprising. But, my friends, Mr. Croker discarded all those reasons when he read a warning address for the information of Judge Daly and his friends and for the better enlightenment of the entire Bench of the city of New-York in case any of its judges hereafter desired a renomination at the hands of Tammany Hall, when he said that the reason for turning down Judge Daly was substantially because he had refused the request of Tammany Hall to appoint a clerk of his court, diffuses: He said that Tammany Hall had discovered Daly, had elected Daly and had a right to expect proper consideration at his hands. Well now, my friends, if the meaning of "proper consideration" for all time could be taken to be that tudicial subservices should stop at the appointment of cour officials, the popular alarm would be less acute, and popular disapproval would hardly ripple the political efforts. But, my friends, "proper consideration," according to the light of a thoroughgoing political efforts. But, my friends, "proper consideration," according to the light of a thoroughgoing political efforts. But, my friends, "proper consideration," according to the light of a thoroughgoing political efforts. But, my friends, in proper consideration a question involving political intersive growth, and only runs out its full rund ample proportions when it reaches that stage of positical subserviency that prevailed in the days of the lamented Tweed, when it awaited the nod of the Boss or his telephone call from headquarters herefore deedling a question involving politic gave for the turning down of Judge Daly, Now, had

Now, I do not think and I do not believe it is Now, I do not think and I do not believe it is fair to charge that Mr. Croker has any present conception or incentions of having that construction given to his words. But is it not fair to say that the seed that he is sowing will, if watered by popular approval at the ballot-box, grow and produce just such a corrupt judiciary as is descriptive of the bench in this city in the days of Tweed? (Applause:) Will not popular approval be institly construct as justifying unserquations deals in the future in presenting for judicial positions candidates until except for the party service they have rendered and to place them upon the bench to punish enemies and to reward friends, as did Barlard?

punish enemies and to reward friends, as did Barnard?

Will not public approval of the language and of the conduct of Mr. Croker in this matter in the near future leave us another group of Tweeds, and of Barnards, and men of that character with whom we will have to deal in our courts of justice?

Now, when we consider the vast power of cours, our absolute dependence upon their integrity, the vast opportunities of judges to do wrong, and expecially how frightfully wicked they became under a former regime in this city, which is a matter of history, is it not well for us, as lovers of our country, as those desiring to preserve the institutions of our country, to at this time kill this heresy which Mr. Croker has filled with the breath of life by electing to the bench Judges Daly and Cohen, who so well and honorably during their terms acted the part of faithful and upright judges. (Applause.)

POWER OF A JUDGE.

When we consider again the long term of judges certainly their election becomes one of our most important political duties. Did you ever stop to certainly their election becomes to important political duties. Did you ever stop to important political duties. Did you ever stop to think that it is only to a judge that there is any appeal for justice, that it is only a judge who can send a man to life or death, prison or freedom; that it is only he who can by a stroke of his pentant it is only he who can by a stroke of his pentant it on ewsboy, of character and ilberty? There is no tribunal to which a man can appeal for the protrection of his rights or for the redress of wrongs except a court and its judge. If cries for justice are in vain, then they are in vain this side of earn in vain, then they are in vain this side of eternity. Now, greatly added weight of responsibility has fallen upon judges in recent years, owing to the growth, resources and the far-reaching influence and control of corporations. The situation is menacting in this regard, and unless we can place upon our bench judges who are learned, just, fearless and independent, absolutely inter-